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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845



No 17,266

號九十月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

年戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration and the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO**
WHICH ARE THE ASSURERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£2,970,387
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds—3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—17,587,500
Sinking Fund Account—158,230
£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456
Life and Annuity—£141,593
Branches—£37,239
Revenue Marine Department—£75,940
Other Receipts—£475,940
£23,970,387
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m., 11 p.m.,
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 noon Every 15 minutes.
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BURLINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season tickets already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

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Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free

BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 3 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 3 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED, BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY, NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
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AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.
A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Noted for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and class lines.
A grand band of music renders selections from 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the "Park" and General
District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. P. E. CAMERON

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
—TELEGRAPHIC AND "TAIKOO DOCK"
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAID 1" to 15"
CABLE LAID 5" to 15"
4 STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

SHING KEE CO.
SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Mariate of Ammonia, Silicate
of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water,
and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid,
Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 32, DES VOEUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central

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Keep in touch with local happenings
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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
PRICE \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE OFFENSIVE IN THE BALKANS.
CONTINUED WITH COMPLETE SUCCESS.
OVER 4,000 PRISONERS.
London, Sept. 17.
A French Eastern communique issued yesterday, says:—
The operations begun on the 15th inst. were continued to-day with complete success. The breach made in the Dobropolje-Vetrenik front was widened westwards and eastwards and now extends over a front of twenty-five kilometres, to a depth of seven.
Westwards of Sokol the Serbians carried the fortified zone between Gradacnitz and Okol and crossed the river Gradacnitz throwing back in disorder on the Razimby bridge enemy units who were caught under our airmen's machine-guns.
Eastwards of Vetrenik the Allies carried Chelo and Goloblo masses and the Zbornik defences. Over 4,000 prisoners, over 30 guns and considerable other booty have so far been captured.
The offensive continues.
The Serbian troops fought with splendid moral, endurance, courage and self-sacrifice, and also in repulsing Bulgarian counter-attacks.

THE WESTERN FRONT.
THE BELGIAN FRONT.
PATROL ACTIVITY & INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRING.
London, Sept. 17.
A Belgian communique states:—
Great artillery activity and patrol fighting are prevailing on the whole front.
The former is especially intense towards Neuport, Boesinghe and Mercken.
FIGHTING NEAR ST. QUENTIN.
BRITISH GAIN MORE GROUND.
London, Sept. 17.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Minor fighting continued north-west of St. Quentin.
We gained ground in the neighbourhood of Holnon. There were local encounters also on the northern front.
We captured a German post west of La Bassée, taking prisoners.
We established new posts north-east of Neuve Chapelle and in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert. We repulsed raiders east of Vierstraat.

FIGHTING IN ITALY.
AN AUSTRIAN REPORT.
London, Sept. 18.
A wireless Austrian official report states:—
Between the Brenta and Monte Solarolo the Italians, yesterday morning, opened an attack after strong artillery fire.
We drove them back in the direction of Brenta Valley and before Col Capelle.
Bitter fighting developed at Mounts Perlika and Solarolo and Tassoni Ridge, in which the enemy was forced to retreat everywhere.

SIBERIAN OFFENSIVE.
ENEMY NAVAL BASE CAPTURED.
WIRELESS STATION AND 17 GUNBOATS TAKEN.
Tokyo, Sept. 17.
The War Office states:—
On the 9th the Japanese captured the enemy naval base at Khabarovsk with 17 gunboats and four vessels, a wireless station, 120 guns and great quantities of ammunition and material.
MANHEIM WORKS STRAFED.
London, Sept. 17.
The Air Ministry reports:—
On the afternoon of the 16th we twice attacked the aeroplane works and chemical factory at Mannheim with excellent results. The enemy attacked us over this objective. Three British machines are missing.
We attacked the German home defences, aerodrome at Haguenau. Bombs were observed on and near the hangars, one of which was set on fire. All our machines returned.
On the night of the 16th-17th we attacked three aerodromes with bombs and machine-gun fire with good results. We attacked the railways at Metzablon and Treves, starting three fires at Metzablon. We dropped bombs all round the Treves station. We also heavily attacked the Frankfurt station with good effect.
The night began calm but later high winds arose. At present seven British machines have not been located.
During the past three days we have dropped 60 tons of bombs.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.
London, Sept. 18.
A wireless German official report states:—
The enemy between the Ailette and the Aisne on Sunday somewhat extended the point at which he broke through on the previous day and obtained a footing on the southern part of Vailly.
Between Cote Lorraine and the Moselle vigorous infantry engagements developed before our new positions.
The enemy in the evening stood approximately on the line of Fromes-St. Hilaire-Haumont-Bembecourt-Rappee forest.
As a reprisal for the bombing of German towns our squadrons last night dropped 22 tons of bombs on Paris.
(Continued on Page 6.)

SPARKLING MINERAL



REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 438.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 24th Sept., 1918, at 5.30 p.m., at AN KING-SUP WAY.
One 16 ft. Half Deck SAILING BOAT complete with Sails, etc., strengthened to take Portable Motor.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIAS".

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after all Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 24th Sept. will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th Sept. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Sept. at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas. No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918.

KODAKS

and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER,

DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on page 1, 4, 5 and 7 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Main" Hongkong, 225; "Cable" 225.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by

THE CHINA MAIL PRESS.

until those principles are accepted by the enemy. The Austrian Note will serve to bring peace nearer because the nature of the replies which it evokes will put the real issues of the war more clearly and directly before the enemy peoples than they have yet had them presented by their own leaders, and in the Shakespearean phrase, "it will give them furiously to think."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is rumoured that the Government has under contemplation a Bill to restrict the hours of sale of liquor in hotels and clubs in the Colony.

Mr. George C. Hanson, former American Consul at Chungking, has taken over the consulate at Foochow. Mr. A. W. Pontius, proceeds from Foochow to the American Consulate at Canton.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, has left Peking for Canada for short leave. During his absence, the Inspector-General will be in the charge of Mr. J. V. C. Bower, the Chief Secretary.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett of Shanghai has entered for the Golf Championship of Japan which will be played on the 21st at Komazawa, a very nice course near the capital, where there are plenty of trees, calling for accurate play.

Mr. Edmund Trelawny Backhouse, Professor of Chinese, King's College, London, and formerly a well-known resident of Peking, succeeds to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Sir Jonathan Backhouse, banker, which took place on July 27th.

The Shanghai Race Club programme has just been issued for the Autumn Race Meeting, which is to take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 11th, 12th, and 13th November. On the first and second day, there will be ten races run, nine on the third day, while on the Off Day there will be the customary three events.

The building in which Reuters Ltd. is accommodated at Shanghai No. 12, Nanking Road, has been purchased by the Bank of China. It is reported that the 70,000 per cent was paid for the property. The Bank of China will move into its new quarters in February when the renovations will be completed.

The management of the Hongkong Theatre have made a new departure and are presenting to-night and to-morrow night, a Charlie Chaplin programme. There were packed houses during yesterday's shows and there is every possibility of the Theatre being crowded to-day and to-morrow.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Mr. Young Sai Ngam	\$100
Mr. Tam Pak Shiu	50
Mr. Choi Wei Yau	50
Mr. Choi Yat Ho	50
Mr. Ho Man Sheng	50
Mr. Kwan Fuk Ng	50

Mr. E. T. Williams, who has been chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State at Washington, D. C., since 1913, has taken up his work as Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of California. Mr. Williams' work at the University of California, an American contemporary says, is part of the general plan of the educational and commercial interests of California to bring about closer relations with the Far East.

Cheung Wa, the master of the Ye Sang, a money-changer's shop in 300, Shanghai Street, has reported to the Police that at about 7.45 p.m. on the 17th, while he was behind his counter, three men came up to him. One of them asked "what the premium on Canton subsidiary coin was." Then all the three men produced firearms and one of them seized a tray from the counter containing \$75 in money. The men then ran in the direction of Pitt Street and threw the tray away. A Mr. Griffith, who was coming down at the time on his bicycle, caught one of the robbers, but he managed to escape.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MACAO FRACAS.

We have been furnished with authoritative information regarding the fracas at Macao last week which presents the matter in a somewhat different light to that previously reported. In the first place, it should be stated that the trouble did not begin with the military guard at the barrier, but with the police who are quartered a few hundred yards inside the barrier, and it arose over the enforcement of certain traffic regulations. The police did not know at the time that the men they were dealing with were Chinese "soldiers." They wore no uniform, and had the appearance of ordinary coolies, and when the fracas began the people residing thereabout assumed them to be pirates. It was a sergeant of artillery residing there who came out with a sportsman's gun on hearing the people shouting "pirates" and fired when a large stone was thrown at him. It was then, also, that the guard on duty at the barrier turned out, and surrounded the group who were placed under arrest.

It was not until one of them, who had been wounded by shot from the sportsman's rifle, was brought to the Central Police Station that it was learnt that the men were soldiers. Meanwhile news of the arrests having reached the friends of the men, "military dispositions" were observed going on. Mr. Ferriera, Jun., the Superintendent of the Macao Police, then upon went out to interview the commander of the Chinese soldiers and explained to him what had occurred. The commander, in turn promised to come into Macao to further discuss the settlement of the matter, but after starting on his journey appears to have turned back from sheer fright, but on a second visit by Mr. Ferriera the commander accompanied him to Macao and apologised for what had occurred.

The men under arrest were released on an undertaking being given by the Commander that he would investigate the matter and punish those found blameworthy.

The principal military authorities at Canton when subsequently interviewed by the Macao Police Superintendent tendered entire satisfaction to the Macao authorities.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton communicated the following:—The Intelligence Bureau has been authorized to announce with reference to the recent pretended presidential election held in Peking, that the Military Government will not recognize this or any other act of the bogus Parliament illegally convened at Peking.

The Constitutionalists, during these fourteen months of civil war, have repeatedly protested against the illegality of the so-called Parliament at Peking, so to recognize this election would be entirely inconsistent with their attitude.

BRITISH CHILDREN BORN IN CHINA.

NATIONALITY QUESTIONS.

The question of the status of Chinese-born descendants of British-born subjects has been the subject of correspondence between the Home Office and the headquarters of the Patriotic League of Eastern Overseas. Arising out of the Aliens Act, 1914, the annual general meeting of the League passed a resolution regarding its opinion:—

"That the Act requires amendment in that, judging from the diverse opinion of recognized legal authorities, it fails to make clear the status as regards nationality of children of the descendants of British-born subjects (1) of birth or (2) of birth or of naturalization. More particularly it appears necessary that the question of how far the principle of so-called 'exterritoriality' as provided for in the British Treaties with China establishes for all British people born in that country the principle of being under His Majesty's Allegiance, and subject to the rights and obligations which that condition imposes."

The reply of the Home Office regarding that it was not possible to reconsider the general policy embodied in the Act during the continuance of the war, but pointed out that in such places as China where His Majesty exercised jurisdiction, over British subjects by treaty, capitulation or other lawful means, the child of a British subject acquired British nationality at birth even if his father was not himself born within British dominions. The reply, which seems to settle the question, is based upon Section 1 (1) of the Act which contains the following proviso:—

"Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that subject was born before or after the passing of this Nationality Act, shall be deemed to have been born within the status of His Majesty's Allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, or otherwise, jurisdiction over British subjects."

This, however, does not favourably solve the question of children born of British parents in the communities of the Act, in countries where His Majesty does not exercise extraterritorial rights.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company at noon to-day, for the purpose of approving and adopting new regulations laid before the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. D. L. LAYDALE presided and there were present Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. H. P. White, (Directors), Mr. H. W. Locker, (Solicitor to the Company), Mr. R. Sutherland (Manager), and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Captain Lammet and Messrs. P. C. Potts, E. M. Raymond, E. F. Aucott, K. de O. Longmire, Chan Wing, Hon. Wong, Ho Tang Yung, Fong Han, Chan Shik Ku, R. M. Austin, Ho Iu, Li Yan Kum, Li Yew Nam, Hon. Sheng, Lo Man Hin, Ho Lung, Chin Siu Nam, H. Butonjee, Ho Kom Tong, Ho Shi Wa, N. McIntyre, L. N. Lee, A. B. Stewart, P. Tod, Lo Cheung Ip, Lo Man Fan, F. C. Hall, N. L. H. Bailton, Ho Ki, M. K. Lo, R. Macdonnell, S. E. da Luz, Lo Cheung Shiu, L. E. Remedios, Ho Kwong, Ho Wing, A. M. da Silva, G. B. Layton, A. C. Davidson, E. Abraham and G. M. Shaw.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, The object of which this meeting has been called is to adopt the new Articles of Association, a copy of which was sent to each shareholder some days ago. As very little change has been made in the Articles of Association since the Company was incorporated in 1881, you can readily understand the necessity for this step. There have been many amendments to Company law during recent years, and as the Board of this Company now sit in Hongkong, instead of in London, we have been advised by our Solicitors that our proper course is to replace our old Articles of Association by these new Articles which they have drafted. Your Directors have therefore taken this opportunity of introducing a few alterations into the new Articles of Association which we think will be of benefit to the shareholders individually, and the Company as a whole. Attention has been drawn to these changes in the circular letter sent to all shareholders and I think it is only necessary for me to refer to them very briefly. Power is taken to issue share warrants to bearer which I feel sure will be appreciated by shareholders and greatly facilitate the transfer of shares on the various markets in which dealings take place. The complicated system of voting at Shareholders' Meetings which exists under the old Articles of Association has been done away with and the principle of one vote for one share has been established, a much simpler and more equitable arrangement. I do not think that it would be in the interests of the Company that any change in the management should be brought about without due consideration. The new Articles therefore, require a special resolution to deal with the matter. The stipulation as regards contracts between the General Managers or any of the Directors and the Company is the ordinary one common to many other companies and is framed to facilitate the transaction of the Company's business. I should, perhaps, explain a feature of the proposed Articles as regards the Directorate which you may have noticed. You are aware that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, are the permanent General Managers of the Company. It is considered desirable that a member of their firm should always be a member of the Directorate and thereby directly share in the responsibility of the Directors for the management of the Company's affairs. The new Articles therefore provide that the person, for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, have necessarily at all times a large holding of the shares of the Company, and as any person in charge for the time being of that Company's business in Hongkong is necessarily a member of that Company and interested in such holding it is not thought necessary that he should possess an independent share qualification as a permanent Director since his occupation of his post may, at any time, be of a temporary nature. You will agree, I think, that the interest he possesses in the firm of the General Managers and in the shares of the Company held by his firm, constitute an amply sufficient interest in the Company. I do not think that there are other points to which I need refer but I shall be happy to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to ask. I will now propose the resolution.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

FRIDAY, 20th Sept.

The parade on the Polo Ground for Nos. 8, 6 and 7 Platoons is cancelled. No. 7 Platoon will parade at Headquarters at 4.30 p.m. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H. A. Defence Corps, Hongkong, Sept. 19th, 1918.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The September Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, both Courts sitting.

[BEFORE MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ.]

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Lam Ka and Lo Shung were charged with committing robbery with violence.

The first accused pleaded guilty and the second accused pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, prosecuted the second accused, who was undefended.

The jury were: Messrs. T. M. Pieris, S. E. Hodge, W. Wetherpoon, A. M. dos Remedios, F. A. Braga, A. Moss and C. B. Brown.

The Crown Solicitor, outlining the case said the accused was charged with the offence of aiding and abetting robbery and larceny at No. 93 A Wanchai Street on the 27 August last. The law was that a person aiding and abetting in a felony is liable in the same degree as the person who actually commits the crime. In the present case the man who actually committed the crime has pleaded guilty. The man in the dock is charged with the offence of aiding and abetting the offence.

On August 27, at about 12.30 p.m., a small girl was leaving her house on her way to school. When she got down to the second floor (she lived on the third floor) she was assaulted by the man, who had pleaded guilty who took away from her wrists two gold bracelets, putting his hand round her throat to prevent her screaming, and seriously hurting her. Evidence would be called that would show that on the previous day the accused was seen hanging about the house on the morning of Aug. 27 he was again seen by a man who occupied the ground floor, hanging around from ten o'clock in the morning until he was arrested whilst walking quickly away when the cry of "snatch thief" were raised by the mother of the child who was robbed. When charged at the Police Station the accused admitted he was at the house on the morning but he went to ask the man who committed the robbery, who was his friend, to come to his house as wanted to see him on business. His friend had asked him to wait down below. Whilst he was waiting, he was arrested when the cry of the mother were heard. When taken to the Police Station he gave information to the police as to where the first accused lived. The suggestion of the prosecution was that the accused was keeping watch whilst the other man committed the crime, and it was for the jury to decide whether that theory was correct. Evidence was then taken, after which the jury found the accused guilty.

His Lordship said there were four previous convictions recorded against the first accused who had pleaded guilty. He would go to prison for five years with hard labour and receive ten strokes of the cat.

The second accused, who pleaded not guilty, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

[BEFORE SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.]

KIDNAPPING.

Lit Muk, alias Lit Hung, alias Nip Hung, a soldier of no abode, was charged with detaining a boy, aged seven years, with intent to procure a ransom.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., instructed by Mr. L. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and the accused was undefended.

The jury were Messrs. E. Packham, W. Lyle J. G. Gould, B. Gonaves, K. D. Mistry, J. H. B. Braga and L. L. Remedios. Outlining the case, Mr. Jenkin said the prisoner was charged with kidnapping a young boy on April 20 from his home in Yau-mai. The offence is one which the law regarded with considerable sternness, as the jury would appreciate when they were told that if found guilty, the Court had power to sentence accused to ten years' imprisonment. The story of the case was a simple one. On April 20, at Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, there was a joos stick seller's shop at which the father and mother of the boy lived. The accused had also been living at the shop for about ten days. On the day in question the parents of the boy saw the accused take the boy out, having invited him to take tea. Nothing was thought of that at the time, but the boy had never been seen since. The defence was a total denial. About the middle of May a man named Chan Yau, who was apparently an accomplice of the accused, turned up at the shop, and at that time the parents had received certain letters, purporting to come from the accused. In consequence of these letters the mother of the boy went to Macao accompanied by one of the shop employees. At Macao they saw the man Chan Yau, who took them to the defendant and it was intimated that the parents could have the boy back on payment of \$100. The mother, not having the money with her, returned to Hongkong and later again went to Macao with the money. Another interview with the accused took place who received \$50, and the man Chan Yau was also paid \$100 on the understanding that the boy should be produced the following morning. The seven men then disappeared and with them also disappeared the complainant's umbrella and the boy had never been seen since. The accused was subsequently arrested in Macao and handed over to the Hongkong Authorities.

Evidence was then taken, after which the jury found the accused guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence said the prisoner was a most miserable specimen of humanity. It was one of the worst cases that had come before the Court. The prisoner would go to prison for ten years, with hard labour, and at the end of one month receive 24 strokes of the birch. If in the meantime, prisoner assisted in recovering the boy, the question of a reduction of the sentence would be considered.

Prisoner remarked that he did not care whether he was flogged or not.

HARBOURING A GIRL.

Mak Lam was charged with harbouring a girl under 21 years of age.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, said under the present law, for a person to harbour a girl under 21 years of age, without the consent of her parents or guardians was guilty of a serious offence. In the present case the girl, who was fourteen years of age, visited the prisoner at his office and asked him to make her his wife. Prisoner said he tried to persuade the girl to return to her parents but as she entreated him to take her, he undertook to look after her and rented a cubicle at No. 24 Extra Street, where he and the girl lived as man and wife. The accused, although harbouring the girl, had repeatedly promised the parents, with whom he was friendly, to do all he could to find their daughter.

After hearing the evidence, the jury found the accused guilty but recommended him to the leniency of the Court owing to the unusual circumstances.

Sentence of 18 months' imprisonment was passed.

KILLED IN ACTION.

LIEUT. HUGH ARTHUR.

Many in Hongkong and in the coast ports will regret to learn that Lieut. Hugh Arthur, an old Hongkong boy, has been killed in France. Mr. Arthur was formerly with the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was in charge of the firm's interests at Wiclow for some years. By many in Hongkong he will be remembered for the excellent cricket he played. Lieut. Arthur was at the front with the Chinese labour corps, and it was while helping some who were wounded that he was killed.

RAILWAY TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES.

As a matter of news interest to the travelling public we quote below a letter received by the San Francisco Office of the China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. from the Railroad Officials in America regarding the passenger service now being rendered on the American railways in the course of their operation under the United States Railway Administration. The statement is intended to correct an impression, which has been very widely current, that railway travel in America is now attended with a large amount of personal discomfort. It reads:—

"We are informed that reports are current in the Orient that the railroad service from San Francisco to New York and other points on the Atlantic seaboard, has been hampered or seriously disarranged, resulting in much inconvenience to travellers. For instance, we are informed statements have been made that it takes 12 days to make the trip from San Francisco to New York; that regular sleeping car service and dining car service has been discontinued and otherwise that travelling arrangements have been rendered inconvenient and generally unsatisfactory."

As you know, such reports are untrue, and that the changes made by the United States Railroad Administration have been simply in the nature of more economical operation of trains by eliminating some features that, in these days can well be done without, and also by reducing some train services that under existing conditions seemed unnecessary.

These changes have had little, or but a few hours effect on the time required for the trans-continental journey, and both dining car and through sleeping car service for overland passengers are practically as before.

We recently forwarded to your representatives in the Orient a copy of the last issue of Southern Pacific Time Table folders, which correctly state the train services and timetables now in effect, and I would be glad if you will advise all your Trans-Pacific agents to the effect that the trans-continental railroads in the United States are not only giving good service, but that those who desire to travel are assured to travel in comfort.

This summer, the best at Salonta has been quite tolerable compared with the experience last year.

On the present state of national expenditure the United States could hardly have been expected to have a year's extra expenditure.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN ST. MIHIEL SECTOR.

London, Sept. 18. 2.30 a.m.
An American communiqué states: In the St. Mihiel sector artillery and aviation activity has continued. We captured prisoners in patrol encounters.

GERMANS BOTTLED UP BY AMERICANS.

A VERY DARING ENTERPRISE.

London, Sept. 17.
Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, says:—

The burning of Dom Martin and La Chaussee, which are actually in the Hindenburg Line, cannot be accepted as a proof of the enemy's intention to withdraw behind the line. Being both under our fire they were conceivably set on fire thereby, but the towns which are burning along the Moselle, being French towns, are not connected with the enemy's defence and could not have been fired by shells.

The Hindenburg Line in this region is not of a formidable nature but becomes formidable further west. In the wide plain between Cote-de-Meuse and the Moselle there is no position of outstanding importance for some distance to the north, once the neck between Vigneulles and Thiaucourt is passed. Therefore, the enemy may find the selection of a satisfactory line in nowise easy, unless he is prepared to retire a long way, which is improbable, considering the value of the ground.

American aircraft distinguished themselves by harassing the enemy's withdrawal in the deepest part of the salient. The Americans accurately forecasted the lines along which the German transport would proceed. These lines converged on the gap between Vigneulles and Thiaucourt, which is the centre. Our aircraft, therefore, found the transport exactly where they expected, and their attempts to delay it were of a very daring kind, frequently swooping down to within 40 feet of the ground despite the rain, and wrecking heavy motor lorries and shuttling wagon-trains with bombs or machine-guns.

A considerable part of the booty was due to the work of our aircraft in blocking the only roads of escape. The tremendous haul of guns, now over 200, was largely due to this bottling up of the mouth of the salient.

BLOODY FIGHT FOR SUBTERRANEAN PORTS.

FIVE ENEMY DIVISIONS PITTED AGAINST FRENCH.

London, Sept. 17.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The French are now barely a mile from the highest point of the Laflaux plateau.

A German line with quarry fortifications was taken and their garrisons killed. We captured in one quarry an entire battalion, and captured in another the Colonel with his regimental staff.

The Germans held out in the quarries with machine-guns. A very bloody fight occurred for one of these subterranean fortresses on Monday Mountain, north of Vauxaillon. Finally, the garrison was killed almost to a man.

Altogether five German Divisions were engaged against the French, including the Fifth Guard and the Brandenburgers.

The enemy has succeeded in flooding the valleys. The French consequently fought knee-deep in water across the valleys before storming the stone fortresses and plateau. The enemy resisted with great strength. One French battalion fought knee-deep for 24 hours.

The Germans brought up field-guns almost into the first line, and fired at ranges of a few hundred yards. The ground was sown with obstacles of every kind. Nevertheless, General Mangin's infantrymen pushed back the German front from Vauxaillon to the bank of the Aisne.

GERMAN TROOPS EXHORTED TO DEFEND FATHERLAND.

AN ENEMY GENERAL WHO SNEAKED OFF.

London, Sept. 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

"A captured document signed by General von Morgen and dated the 10th instant, addressed to the Fourteenth Reserve Corps near St. Quentin, says: 'So far, owing to military reasons, we have allowed the English to occupy the desolate enemy country. Now, however, that you have taken up a strong defensive position not one foot more ground is to be given up.'"

The document exhorts the men to defend the homes of their families and the Fatherland, and adds: 'You are more than a match for the enemy, who only attacks with dash when accompanied by Tanks. These we will destroy. I expect every man, from the General to the most junior private, to do his duty in the imminent decisive battles.'"

Von Morgen was the General who sneaked off in a motor-car early during our attack on the 8th.

313,000 AMERICANS EMBARKED IN AUGUST.

London, Sept. 17.

The Press Bureau states:—The numbers of American troops that embarked for Europe in August was 313,000, of whom 108,000 were embarked in British ships.

SIR D. HAIG'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL PERSHING.

London, Sept. 16.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a Special Order congratulates General Pershing on the victory of his initial American offensive. "Please convey to all ranks our unbounded admiration and pleasure."

GERMAN OVERTURES TO BELGIUM.

BELGIUM FLATLY REFUSES SEPARATE PEACE.

London, Sept. 18.

The *Petit Parisien* learns that Belgium, after consultation with the Allies, has decided to absolutely reject the German proposal for a separate peace.

AIR-RAIDS INTO GERMANY.

CEASELESS BOMBING OF GERMAN TOWNS.

London, Sept. 16.

The Air Ministry reports:—On the night of the 15th-16th our aeroplanes heavily and repeatedly attacked four enemy aerodromes with excellent results and started four fires. They wrecked three enemy machines on the ground, demolished two hangars, directly hit several other hangars and hit a transport convoy four times. We bombed the railways at Metzablon, causing a fire, and successfully attacked the railway junctions at Mainz, and the docks and sidings at Karlsruhe with good results on both targets.

Seventeen direct hits were secured on Karlsruhe, where 3½ tons of bombs were dropped. A total of 350 bombs or 16½ tons were dropped. All our machines returned.

SERIOUS COTTON MILL STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

300,000 OPERATIVES WILL BE IDLE.

MOST MILLS BROUGHT TO STANDSTILL.

London, Sept. 18.

The Lancashire cotton spinners' strike for payment for unemployment due to restriction of output has begun. It is feared that by the 17th most of the spinning mills will be brought to a standstill and, if the strike continues, about 800,000 workers will be idle by the end of next week. Still it is hoped that this calamity may be averted.

As a result of a private conference of the representatives of the spinners and the Cotton Control Board of Manchester on Saturday, new proposals will be submitted to the Board of Trade with a view to their consideration by the Premier as soon as he has sufficiently recovered.

FOREIGN TEA IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA.

LIMITED TO 20 PER CENT. OF LAST YEAR.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 18.

The Commonwealth Minister of Customs announces that in future importations of foreign teas into Australia will be limited to 20 per cent. of the total importations of 1917-18.

It has been found that the recent removal of the embargo on Java and China teas has operated harshly against India and Ceylon.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

INCREASED AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

London, Sept. 16.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the southern portion of the front our patrols have brought in a few prisoners.

We slightly advanced our line in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert and eastward of Ypres.

Improving weather on the 16th marked an increase in aviation activity. We encountered many hostile machines on the German side of the line and in many combats destroyed 29 machines and drove down seven out of control. We brought down a large enemy bomber after dark. Sixteen British machines are missing, including two night-fighters. We successfully and heavily bombed four enemy aerodromes, one in the daytime and three at nighttime. In the past 24 hours we dropped 30 tons of bombs.

BRITISH IMPROVE POSITIONS.

London, Sept. 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed on Monday, in the direction of Le Verguier north-westward of Saint Quentin, and also slightly improved our position north-westward of Hulluch and north-eastward of Neuve Chapelle.

ENEMY EXPECTING FURTHER ONSLAUGHT.

London, Sept. 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—During the past 24 hours 131 prisoners were taken.

There is plenty of evidence that the enemy is anticipating further concerted attacks at various places. A captured Order points out that the Allies must now be expected to strike heavy blows. It bewails the lack of assault troops as rendering any prospect of successful counter-attack or effective resistance impossible.

Prisoners recently captured state that every effort has been made to suppress all news of the American success at St. Mihiel, in connection with which alarming rumours prevail. The general impression seems to be that the American victory has been so overwhelming that the German Army Command does not dare admit the fact.

FRENCH ATTACKS CONTINUED.

London, Sept. 17.

A French communiqué says:—During the day the French continued their attacks north-east and east of Nancy. Despite resistance we advanced a kilometre on a front of four kilometres, capturing 600 prisoners and two 4.7 guns.

Our aviators were most active on September 15, blinding the enemy observations. Sixteen German balloons were burnt and 12 aeroplanes "grassed." Big stations and roads behind the enemy lines were heavily bombed. Big fires occurred and much damage was done.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 17.

A French communiqué reports:—North of the Aisne the artillery was active on both sides.

We raided west of Maisons-de-Champagne and took prisoners.

Between St. Hilaire-le-Grand and Montcaumon, and also north of Rheims, we repulsed enemy raids.

GENERAL MANGIN AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

London, Sept. 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—

On the plateau east of Laflaux Mill, General Mangin attacked, this morning, in the direction of Ange Gardien, on the Soissons-Mauberge road, and Colombe Farm, near Jouy, and advanced one kilometre on a front of four kilometres, capturing several positions in the valley and separating Nancy from the plateau at Jouy. Numerous prisoners and machine-guns were taken. Despite machine-guns and artillery and sweeping vigorous counter-attacks the French maintained themselves in the captured positions.

The chief feature of the day's fighting was the capture of numerous prisoners, prisoners of day and night, the Germans set up a desperate and furious defence and lost most heavily.

THE ENEMY'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters reports: Evidence is accumulating that the enemy intends withdrawing behind the Hindenburg Line in Lorraine if further pressed. He is burning towns along the Moselle which are likely to fall into our hands, including Dommarin and Lochessee, both within the Hindenburg Line. The Germans arranged for Austrian troops to bear the brunt of the attack in the very lunge of the salient east of St. Mihiel and ordered them to hold us back until all the Germans were withdrawn. The Austrians consequently suffered very heavily especially in prisoners. The entire artillery of the Thirty-First German Division was captured.

GENERAL MANGIN'S FAVOURABLE POSITION.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

A Havas Agency message says:—The new progress of General Mangin gives him a dominating position opposite Chemin-des-Dames, which can be estimated.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A wireless German official message says:—We recaptured the eastern fringes of the height eastward of Vauxaillon. The enemy, eastward of Laflaux, pressed us back slightly. We repulsed the enemy's partial attacks against Haumont and north-eastward of Thiaucourt.

THE BALKAN THEATRE.

THE SUCCESSFUL SERBIAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A Serbian communiqué issued, on the evening of the 16th, says:—

Our offensive continues completely successful. The front pierced is now over 20 kilometres. We have advanced over eight kilometres so far and taken over 9,000 prisoners and 24 guns.

A Jugo Slav Division reached Kozjak, the most important position in this region.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Concluding his speech at the luncheon given at the Colonial Institute to South African, Australian and New Zealand Pressmen, Mr. Balfour said: The German excels when he deals in methods of direct, simple and efficient brutality. When he tries to dress himself in President Wilson's colours or to act the part which he thinks President Wilson would like him to play, he is very clumsy because he is a very insincere actor. However he may dress himself, his mailed fist always appears. Negotiations can never be effected or be fruitful until those responsible for German policy understand that borrowing and clumsily endeavouring to adopt President Wilson's phrases to their policy at a moment when everywhere they have the power they are violating the fundamental essentials of all President Wilson's teaching: is a policy which will never deceive even the simplest minded amongst the Allies. It seems to me almost incredible that anything good can come of these proposals.

VIEWS HELD IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Austrian Note continues to be a subject of lively discussion, the chief feature of which is the absolute unanimity regarding the futility of the proposals in their present form. The papers fully endorse Mr. Balfour's speech and welcome President Wilson's uncompromising rejection of the proposals. They warn Austria that she never made a greater blunder if she expects to sow dissension among the Allies. Diplomats are of opinion that one of the motives of the Note was an attempt to calm the restiveness of Bulgaria and satisfy the Turks, who are showing increasing readiness for some kind of peace.

Altogether the Note is regarded more as a war manoeuvre than as a peace move.

AMERICA'S OFFICIAL REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The official reply to the Austro-Hungarian Note runs as follows:—The Government of the United States feels there is only one reply which it can make to the Austro-Hungarian suggestion. It has repeatedly with entire candour stated the terms on which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

AMERICAN PRESS UPHOLD PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

The Press unqualifiedly approves President Wilson's emphatic rejection of the Austrian proposal, which was delivered within half an hour after receiving it.

The *Sun* epitomises his views as follows: "No talk of terms of peace, no negotiations for peace of any kind and least of all for an enduring peace. There is evidence that we are dealing with the German people and not merely the present rulers of Germany, on whose word nobody can depend."

INTER-ALLIED LABOUR CONFERENCE.

NOT DEFEATISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Inter-Allied Labour Conference has opened at Westminster, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, United States, Greece and Serbia being represented.

Mr. G. H. Banting, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, presiding, said the conference was called to try to find agreement amongst the Allied Labourites. They were not there as peace-at-any-price men or defeatists, but as people who desired an honourable and lasting peace.

Referring to the Austrian Note, the Chairman said it was their duty to explore all avenues towards peace.

THE FRENCH MISSION IN AUSTRALIA.

A POINTED SPEECH.

SYDNEY, Sept. 17.

General Pau, head of the French Mission at present in Australia, in a speech declared, amidst tremendous applause, that the punishment of Germany would not be complete till Germany was defeated on German soil and had tasted the horrors of the war she wrought.

THE AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

THE CASUALTIES.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

Six persons were killed and fifteen injured in the air-raid on September 16.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BOLSHEVISTS ROUTED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17.

A Petrograd message, dated 14th inst., reports:—The *Pravda* states that a battle occurred on the Archangel front between the Bolshevists and the French, British and American forces, resulting in the Bolshevists fleeing in panic. A number of Bolshevist officers deserted to the British.

U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Admiral Mayo, Commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet, has arrived in England to inspect the United States Naval activities in Europe.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK.

Mr. J. R. Wood this morning continued the hearing of the case in which a Chinese is charged with an armed robbery on a junk in Yumtani harbour.

A member of the crew of the junk said he went to bed on the night in question at 9 o'clock. Some time after 10 p.m. his cabin was entered by the defendant and another man who woke witness up. There was no light in the cabin and the hatch was partly covered. Ah Po, the defendant's accomplice, told him that the mistress of the boat had her money on board and asked him to take a share in getting it from the stern of the junk. Witness twice refused to do so. Then both the defendant and his accomplice went up on deck and in the meantime witness awakened the inmates. Ah Po told witness if he did not want to take any share he should not come on the upper deck. He afterwards heard cries of "Save life" from his mistress and, pushing open the hatch way, witness went up with a bamboo pole. Witness on getting up to the deck ran along off towards the stern of the junk with the pole and stood above the cabin of his mistress. He slid open the door and the mistress rushed up and Ah Po also rushed from the same door. Ah Po was carrying a hatchet and witness struck him with the pole. Ah Po tried to hit witness with the hatchet, but failed. The blow did not knock Ah Po down, but it injured him. Defendant rushed out from the door of the cabin and witness struck and injured him. Defendant was hit many times with the pole, and tried to plunge a knife at witness, but a blow from the pole beat it. After the two men had been struck they went towards the bow. The Police were then two or three junks from the junk of the witness and the defendants jumped into the water. He did not see them jump overboard. They came up afterwards.

The case was adjourned.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice, when Mr. Williams, who is a barrister, was asked to be a member of the jury, he suggested that they should be given a list of names of persons who were known to be of good character and of good standing in the community.

THE GOLF MATCH.



First Golfer (after magnificent drive): What do you know about that? Second Golfer: Well, its good but, I'll tell you what, we won't play for the usual ball this time. I'll have you on for a War Bond ticket, loser pays. First Golfer: Right—O! But to make it fair, loser shares if the ticket wins a prize. Second Golfer: In any case it is \$2.50 for War Charities and I think we ought to "Pay the Piper" for our pleasures in these times.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Shidenoka Maru, 15,950 tons MON, 14th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT, 19th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	*Tango Maru, 13,780 tons	
	*Hawahu, 8,600 tons SAT, 28th Sept.	

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Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town.Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga,
Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane,
& Sydney.New York via Shanghai, Kobe,
Yokohama, San Francisco &
Panama Canal.Bombay via Singapore, Malacca,
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Rangoon.

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

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THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

In this country, but as part of a deliberate national policy of commercial and political penetration. The Parliament Secretary to the Board of Trade—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland—in the same debate, said: "There was no question that the object of Germany in time of peace had been, by its methods of finance, to penetrate foreign countries and to subordinate them, not for purely commercial purposes alone, but for ulterior purposes. The Germans had borrowed money cheaply in the London market, and used it, in order to compete with British enterprises." Under this system it suited them to get control of our trade with China, while taking care to keep their own financial trade in their own hands, and before the War they had made good progress in this direction. There is little doubt that after the War the Germans will try to get the same gain; but as they have proclaimed from the house-tops how much they hate us, and how earnestly they are striving for our downfall, it is to be hoped that we shall take them at their word and give them the cold shoulder. (Cheers.) To do this effectively we should take a lead out of their book and systematically organise our trade, so that it cannot again be used as a means of undermining our position in China. We should aim at the English ship there standing on its bottom. That, however, is a difficult goal to attain. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are many people in this country who, even to-day, contemplate the resumption of business relations with Germany at the earliest possible opportunity, and who may even renew all their former facilities. It is very doubtful whether anything short of a "force majeure" will restrain them. Perhaps the Trading with the Enemy Act, or some of its provisions, may not be repealed immediately after the conclusion of peace; the determination of British sailors to object to carrying goods for Germany in British ships, and the effect of public opinion, may prove to be strong counter-acting influences, which will militate against any of our people falling on the neck of "their German friends" with indecent haste after the conclusion of peace.

CONSULAR, NAVAL AND MILITARY PAY.
Your Committee have carried on a lengthy correspondence with different Government Departments on the subject of Consular, Naval and Military pay on the Chinese station. Salaries are in sterling but are paid out there in dollars, which is the local currency. Before the War, Exchange was about 1s. 8d. so that men in the Services got about 11s. dollars for every pound of their pay. At present Exchange, the dollar is about 3s. 6d. in China, so that the services only get 3s. 6d. for every pound—in other words, up to last year they were on half-pay. But this is not the worst—cost of living has gone up in China as elsewhere—I cannot say how much, but everything is much dearer; then, while everyone else out in the East is free from English taxation, His Majesty's Services have to pay increased taxation, just as if they were resident at home. The cumulative effect of all this is that half-pay became little more than quarter pay, which is quite insufficient to enable men in His Majesty's Services to live without running into debt. Telegrams from our Branches at Hongkong and Shanghai tell us that the whole of the British communities there look upon the present state of affairs as a scandal and have pressed us again and again to make representations to the Government. We have done so; a small, though quite inadequate, concession was made about a year ago, but we have reason to believe that a more satisfactory provision will be made in the near future for the Diplomatic and Consular Services. As regards Naval and Military pay the position is less satisfactory. Grudging and totally inadequate responses were made last year by the Treasury, by which about half the loss in Exchange is borne by the Government; the other half of the loss—the whole increase in the cost of living and the increase in taxation—has to be borne by the men in the Services. It is impossible not to contrast the Government's unyielding attitude towards the members of Trade Unions at home when increase of pay is demanded. (Cheers.) I do not wish to say for the public welfare to treat men in the Services unfairly, because they do not threaten to strike, and it is certainly not in the national interests that His Majesty's Services should be so treated. There cannot be any general discontent. It cannot even be urged that the Treasury was obliged to object to any increase in salaries, as it must jealously guard the public purse whenever and wherever it can, in view of the great expenditure on the War and the heavy burden on the taxpayer. In this case the Hongkong Government unofficially offered to bear the whole burden of the loss in Exchange incurred by the Naval and Military Services for the duration of the War, and would probably have made their generous contribution retrospective. They have already given full compensation for this loss to their own Civil Service. His Majesty's Government were therefore in the position that they could have treated the Services fairly and justly, as regards loss in exchange, without any charge whatever on the taxpayers of this country, and if they had allowed this to be done, and had given a war bonus to cover the increased cost of living, the whole trouble would have been satisfactorily settled for the time being, at any rate. We still hope that when the settlement regarding consular salaries is announced, that the Naval and Military question will be reconsidered and that the Hongkong Government's offer will be accepted. From time to time male representatives to the Ministry of Shipping when cases of hardship have been brought to our notice by "members" and are glad to acknowledge that prompt consideration has been given to the grievance to which we have called attention, and in some cases redress has been obtained.

CHINESE LABOUR CORPS—THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.
The Committee of the Y.M.C.A. drew our attention to the excellent work which was being done in France in connection with the Chinese Labour Corps there, and asked us to do all we could to support them. We issued an appeal to members and received generous support, amounting to over £13,000. We have reason to believe that the Y.M.C.A. has done for them, and that the sympathetic expression of our interest in the welfare has made a good impression on China. Our Secretary—Mr. Wilcox—has devoted a good deal of his time in connection with the large contingent, which has voluntarily come home to join His Majesty's forces. He is compiling a War Book, giving the record as far as possible, of every man who has joined up—a work that involves a good deal of labour seeing that the contingent numbers about 8,000 men. In this work he has been assisted by Mr. O'Sullivan, who has been detailed out of the Service. Mr. Wilcox has also administered the generous subscriptions which have been sent home from Shanghai for cases of distress. The funds at his disposal have been expended with care and discrimination, and have relieved many cases of hardship. The Far East has every reason to be proud of the men who have represented it in this great struggle. (Loud cheers.) They have served with distinction and many have received decorations; but they have been great—the casual list has been heavy; many of the very best have fallen, and the long-drawn-out anxiety still continues day after day. The Chairman concluded by proposing the adoption of a report and accounts. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Jamieson, C. M. G., and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed the election of Mr. George Jamieson as president of the association, and Mr. W. Harwood, seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Jamieson thanked the members for the compliment they had paid him. In retaining the position, he was likely to make a record, as he had already held the post for four years. He sincerely hoped it would be the last year, and that we should see a glorious peace, and be able to celebrate their annual meetings as they had been accustomed to.

Mr. Jamieson then proposed the re-election of the chairman, Mr. W. Harwood, who, he said, had done yeoman service to the Association. The resolution which he had to propose also included the re-election of the vice-chairman (Mr. C. H. Ross) and the hon. secretary (Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox). The motion was seconded by Mr. Frederick Bourne, C.M.G., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Anderson, having thanked the meeting for re-electing him, proposed the election of a committee of the following General Committee: For Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.; Sir T. Sutherland, G.C.M.G.; Sir Walter O. Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.; Sir Frederick Bourne, C.M.G.; Sir Charles Hodgson; Messrs. F. Anderson, Byron Brown, C.M.G., F. Cornes, G. B. Dudgeon, W. Fisher, R.S. Gundry, C.B., Wm. Harwood, J. S. Haskell, B. H. Hill, G. Jamieson, C.M.G., H. D. C. Jones, H. Joseph, W. D. Little, H. W. Roberts, C. H. Ross, D. C. Rutherford, Charles V. Sale, Mr. Salingers, Stewart, M.P., H. D. Stewart, A. M. Townsend, T. H. Whitehead, R. Chatterton Wilcox, and A. C. Wood.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Jamieson, and carried unanimously. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved from the body of the hall, terminated the proceedings.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

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